# Foreward:

All Praise is due to Allaah, our Creator, Nourisher and Provider. Peace and Blessings be upon all the Ambiyaa (A.S.) and upon the last and final Rasul (Messenger) - Muhammad (S.A.W.). Peace and blessings upon his companions who accepted and propagated DEEN (religion) to the entire world.

**By the Grace of Alllaah, we released 'Taleem ud Deen' last year, 2002, but the section on 'Saum-Fasting' was not included. Now due to public demand 'Taleem ud Deen' is published with two new sections. One on 'Saum', the other on 'Jihaad'.**

Thus you have a basic day to day complete text book in your hands. This should be read daily for learning and revision purposes.

It is ideal also for "

1.) Madressah syllabus ;
2.) Correspondence courses ;
3.) Adult classes ;
4.) New Muslims.

Moreover, the book should be translated into local languages and after every sub-section of every chapter of the book, questions may be set to assess learners.

Finally we appeal for any suggestions, comments and requests for duaas.

A. H. Elias (Mufti)
1423- 2002

# An Introduction to Jihaad

## Dedication

This booklet is dedicated to two youngsters who proved the strength of their courage, their love for Imaan and their love for Rasulullaah ρ when they rid the Muslims of Abu Jahal, who can be safely regarded as the Fir'oun of this Ummah. These two spirited youngsters whom the Ummah can justly be proud of were Mu'aadh τ and Mu'awwadh τ.

### Question 1: What is the meaning of the word "Jihaad"?

Jihaad refers to exerting oneself to wage an armed war against the Kuffaar for the purpose of propagating Islaam (when the Kuffaar pose an obstacle to the spreading of Islaam) or for the purpose of protecting Muslims who are oppressed by the same Kuffaar. Assisting those actively involved in this war will also fall under the definition of Jihaad. This definition will apply whether the Kuffaar involved are those who had refused the invitation to accept Islaam or whether they are people who had initiated hostilities against the Muslims. It should be borne in mind

that a person will be regarded as a participant in Jihaad by merely fulfilling any duty that the leader of the Muslims entrusts him with in the fight against the Kuffaar.

### Question 2: When was the command to wage Jihaad issued?

Allaah issued the command for Muslims to wage Jihaad during the 2nd year after the Muslims had migrated to Madinah.

### Question 3: What was the first verse of the Qur'aan revealed with the command to wage Jihaad?

The first verse commanding Jihaad was verse 39 of Surah Hajj (Surah 22), which reads: **"Permission** *(the command to fight back)* **has been granted to those** *(Muslims)* **who are under attack** *(from their enemies)* **because they have been oppressed** *(wronged)***. Without doubt, Allaah is Most Capable of rendering assistance to them."**

### Question 4: What type of Jihaad expedition is referred to as a *"Ghazwa"*?

A *"Ghazwa"* is Jihaad expedition which Rasulullaah ρ himself joined.

### Question 5: What type of Jihaad expedition is referred to as a *"Sariyya"*?

A *"Sariyya"* is a Jihaad expedition that Rasulullaah ρ dispatched without himself joining.

### Question 6: How many *"Ghazwa"* expeditions took place?

A total of twenty-seven (27) *"Ghazwa"* expeditions took place. However, there are certain reports stating more or

less than this.

**Question 7: How many *"Sariyya"* expeditions took place?**

A total of fifty-six (56) *"Sariyya"* expeditions took place during the time of Rasulullaah ρ. However, other figures have been reported.

**Question 8: What is the status of Jihaad?**

Jihaad is an obligatory duty and an exceptionally important act of Ibaadah (worship).

**Question 9: What is the wisdom of Jihaad?**

Allaah has stated in the Qur'aan that if it were not for Jihaad, there would be widespread corruption on earth and places of worship would be destroyed. This means that if tyrants are not eliminated through Jihaad, they would spread corruption throughout the earth and together with killing Muslims, they would destroy the Masaajid. If Jihaad takes place, such corruption would be replaced by peace and justice and the Deen of Islaam would be able to overcome all other religions.

**Question 10: Did the Ambiyaa before Rasulullaah ρ also wage Jihaad?**

Certainly. Many Ambiyaa waged Jihaad with the support of those who were devoted to Allaah.

**Question 11: Who was the Nabi υ who was a youth when he killed a tyrannical king?**

The Nabi υ was Dawood υ who killed the Kaafir tyrant Jaaloot (Goliath).

**Question 12: Who was the Nabi υ whose**

**people refused to wage Jihaad when he urged them to do so?**

Moosa υ conveyed to his people Allaah's command to wage Jihaad. However, instead of complying, they told Moosa υ that he and Allaah should rather fight while they remained sitting where they were.

**Question 13: Who was the Nabi υ who resolved that if Allaah granted him a hundred sons, he would make each one a horseman who fought in Jihaad for the pleasure of Allaah?**

The Nabi υ was Sulaymaan υ.

**Question 14: Which verse of the Qur'aan makes Jihaad obligatory.**

The verse is verse 216 of Surah Baqara (Surah 2), which states: **"Warfare** *(Jihaad for the pleasure of Allaah against the enemies of Islaam)* **has been made obligatory for you** *(when necessary)* **though you may dislike it** *(because of the hardship involved)*. **It may be that you dislike something that is good for you and you may like something that is bad for you. Allaah knows** *(what is good for you)* **and you do not know."**

**Question 15: What is the meaning of the term *"Qitaal"*?**

The Arabic word *"Qitaal"* refers to fighting a battle against the enemies of Islaam for the pleasure of Allaah and for purpose of elevating the Deen of Islaam.

## Question 16: Is Jihaad a form of mercy for people or a form of misfortune?

Jihaad is undoubtedly a form of mercy to all of mankind.

## Question 17: How is Jihaad a form of mercy to the Muslims?

By waging Jihaad, Muslims attain closeness to Allaah's as well as the great rewards that Allaah has promised. In addition to this, Muslims also receive authority over the Kuffaar in together with the spoils of war that would assist them in their lives. Most importantly, it is the fortunate Muslim Mujaahideen who receive the exalted mantle of martyrdom.

## Question 18: How is Jihaad a form of mercy for the Kuffaar?

It is because of Jihaad that many Kuffaar are saved from the evil of kufr because their stubbornness disappears when the Muslims conquer them. They are then able to recognise the greatness of Allaah more clearly. When the Kuffaar live under Muslim rule after being conquered, they are afforded the opportunity to see Islaam closely and learn to love it. When these Kuffaar accept Islaam, they are transported from the dark injustices of kufr into the light and justice of Islaam.

## Question 19: What is necessary before waging Jihaad?

Preparation and training for Jihaad is of utmost importance. In fact, Allaah has commanded the Muslims in the Qur'aan to prepare for Jihaad.

### Question 20: What preparations are required for Jihaad?

Preparation for Jihaad includes making weapons, learning to use them, and studying military strategy. It also includes physical training to strengthen the body and preparing horses to fight in Jihaad. Muslims should learn to efficiently use the weapons of their time so that the Kuffaar may fear them and desist from planning offensives against them.

### Question 21: Will a person be rewarded for preparing for Jihaad?

A person will be greatly rewarded for any preparation he makes for Jihaad. In fact, (according to a Hadith) a person will be rewarded for his every effort in rearing a horse to use in Jihaad. On the Day of Qiyaamah, even the urine and dung of the horse will be placed on the person's scale of good deeds to lend their weight to it. This extent of rewards applies to everything a person does in preparation for Jihaad.

### Question 22: How important is it to urge people to participate in Jihaad?

In the Qur'aan, Allaah has commanded Rasulullaah ρ to himself participate in Jihaad and to urge the Mu'mineen to do the same. Because waging Jihaad is not a simple task and because Shaytaan and man's carnal self will do everything to prevent people from carrying out this extremely important act, Muslims should be strongly urged to participate. This will revive the enthusiasm for Jihaad within those who urge as well as those who are urged.

### Question 23: What do you call a person who is killed while fighting in Jihaad?

A person who is killed while fighting in Jihaad is called a *"Shaheed"* (a martyr).

### Question 24: What is the excellence of a "Shaheed"?

Allaah has mentioned in the Qur'aan that a Shaheed should not be regarded to be dead because he is alive in his grave. A Hadith mentions that a Shaheed is granted six special bounties. These are:

1. He is forgiven as soon as he passes away and is shown his abode in Jannah.
2. He is protected from punishment in the grave.
3. He will remain undisturbed by the "Greatest Fright", which is the advent of Qiyaamah.
4. In the Aakhirah he will be given the "Crown of Honour" to wear, a single jewel of which is worth more than this world and all its contents.
5. He will married to large-eyed damsels with beautiful complexions.
6. His intercession on behalf of sixty relatives will be accepted.

### Question 25: Is it proper to wish for martyrdom?

Every Muslim should hope that s/he is martyred and pray to Allaah grant this wish. Even Rasulullaah ρ expressed the desire that he should be martyred over and over again.

### Question 26: What do you call a person who fights in Jihaad without being martyred?

Such a person is usually referred to as a *"Ghaazi"*.

Although a *"Ghaazi"* may be used for any Muslim participating in a Jihaad expedition, it is more commonly used with reference to those people who fought in Jihaad without being martyred.

### Question 27: What do you call the wealth that Muslims capture from the Kuffaar while fighting in Jihaad?

This wealth is called "booty" or "the spoils of war" (called *"Anfaal"* in Arabic and *"Ghaneemah"* in Urdu).

### Question 28: What is the status of the "booty"?

The Shari'ah regards booty as legitimate wealth. Allaah had permitted it for Rasulullaah ρ and he used it while living in Madinah. In fact, Rasulullaah ρ stated that booty is most legitimate for a Muslim.

### Question 29: What is the difference between "booty" and "*fay*"?

When the wealth of the Kuffaar is captured after a fight, it is called booty. However, if the Kuffaar surrender without a fight, their wealth which falls into Muslim hands is called *"fay"*.

### Question 30: How should the Muslims fight on the battlefield?

Allaah commands in the Qur'aan (Surah 8, verse 45), **"O you who have Imaan! When you lock in combat with an army** *(of the enemy)*, **then be steadfast and think of** *(remember)* **Allaah abundantly** *(make Dhikr and du'aa to Allaah for assistance)* **so that you may be successful** *(against the enemy)*." When a Muslim engages in Dhikr, Allaah strengthens his resolve and removed fear of the enemy from his heart.

### Question 31: Is it permissible to flee from the battlefield?

It is a major sin to flee from the battlefield of Jihaad. Verse 16 of Surah Anfaal (Surah 8) makes it clear that the Muslim who flees the battlefield incurs Allaah's anger. However, the Muslims will not be sinful if they leave the battlefield with the intention of rejoining another group of Muslims so that their combined force may launch another attack. They will also not be sinful if they leave the battlefield to deceive the enemy into thinking that they are fleeing. By this maneuver, they would be able to surprise the enemy by launching a counter-attack.

### Question 32: How many Sahabah ψ were martyred during the lifetime of Rasulullaah ρ?

259 Sahabah ψ were martyred during the lifetime of Rasulullaah ρ.

### Question 33: How many Kuffaar did the Muslims kill in battle during the lifetime of Rasulullaah ρ?

The Muslims killed 759 Kuffaar in Jihaad during the lifetime of Rasulullaah ρ.

### Question 34: What is the meaning of *"Ribaat"*?

The Arabic term *"Ribaat"* refers to guarding the borders of a Muslim country or guarding the Muslim army.

### Question 35: What are the virtues of *"Ribaat"*?

Ribaat holds great virtues. In the Qur'aan, Allaah has

commanded Muslims to involve themselves in Ribaat and Rasulullaah ρ has mentioned tremendous virtues for it. The soldier who guards the Muslims receives the rewards of the good deeds that are done by everyone he is guarding. Another Hadith mentions that the fire of Jahannam will never touch the eye that stays awake to guard the Muslims. Another Hadith mentions that guarding the Muslims for a single day earns rewards more valuable than the world and all its contents.

### Question 36: Rasulullaah ρ is sometimes referred to as *"Nabi'us Sayf"*. What does this mean?

It means "the Nabi (prophet) of the sword".

### Question 37: Why has this name been given to Rasulullaah ρ?

Rasulullaah ρ has mentioned that he had been sent with the sword. This means that part of his duty was to remove oppressive Kuffaar from the path of people so that they could embrace Islaam and live in peace. It is for this reason that Rasulullaah ρ is referred to as "the Nabi (prophet) of the sword". The word sword here refers to Jihaad, meaning that Rasulullaah ρ was a Nabi (prophet) who waged Jihaad. Allaah allowed Rasulullaah ρ to wage Jihaad so that his preaching of Islaam should not be opposed.

### Question 38: Rasulullaah ρ had mentioned that he was *"Nabi'ul Malaahim"*. What does this mean?

The term *"Nabi'ul Malaahim"* means "Nabi (prophet) of wars". Before the coming of Rasulullaah ρ, there had never been as many Jihaad battles fought. Jihaad battles continued long after him and will continue until the Day of

Qiyaamah. It is for this reasons that Rasulullaah ρ was referred to as *"Nabi'ul Malaahim"*. He fought many battles and it was clear that he was the most courageous soldier of his time.

### Question 39: What is the status of Jihaad in relation to the other injunctions of Islaam?

Jihaad is considered to be the most superior injunction of Islaam because it involves sacrificing one's life and wealth. Another reason for this is that Jihaad protects all the other injunctions of Islaam.

### Question 40: What is the virtue of spending a morning or evening in Jihaad?

A Hadith mentions that the rewards of spending a single morning or evening in Jihaad are superior to the world and all its contents. Explaining this Hadith, Ulema mention that if a person were given all the wealth of this world to spend in causes pleasing to Allaah, he would be unable to match the rewards attained by the person who spends the single morning or evening in Jihaad.

### Question 41: When will Jihaad become *"Fardh Ayn"* (obligatory on every Muslim)?

Jihaad will be "Fardh Ayn" when:

- The Kuffaar attack the Muslims
- The Kuffaar capture Muslim women or children
- The Kuffaar and Muslims armies meet face to face
- The leader of the Muslims commands the Muslims to march in Jihaad.

### Question 42: What is the meaning of *"Fardh Ayn"*?

Fardh Ayn refers to an action that is obligatory on every Muslim. If one Muslim fulfils the obligation, it will not absolve the others from the responsibility. When Jihaad becomes Fardh Ayn, it is not necessary for a person to secure permission from his parents or creditors to participate. Similarly, a slave need not secure permission from his master and an employee need not seek leave from his employer.

### Question 43: How grave is the sin for not participating in Jihaad?

Rasulullaah ρ said that the person who dies without participating in Jihaad and without the desire to do so has died on a branch of hypocrisy. Another Hadith states that the person who had never participated in Jihaad, had never equipped another person for Jihaad and had never cared for the family of a person out in Jihaad, will be afflicted by a terrible calamity before the Day of Qiyaamah (before his death).

### Question 44: What will be the reward for a person who is injured while fighting in Jihaad?

The rewards for such a person are tremendous indeed. Rasulullaah ρ mentioned that such a person will appear on the Day of Qiyaamah with the wound still bleeding but emanating the fragrance of musk.

### Question 45: Will a person be rewarded if he passes away while still travelling in Jihaad?

A person is promised entry into Jannah if he passes away while still on his journey if his intention is to fight in

Jihaad. This promise will apply even if he is killed by a dangerous animal or by falling from his conveyance.

### Question 46: What is the reward for a person who spends his wealth for Jihaad?

Rasulullaah ρ had mentioned that the person who sponsors a Mujaahid (a person in Jihaad) will himself receive the rewards of a Mujaahid. When a person spends for the cause of Jihaad without personally participating, his reward will be multiplied seven hundred times. On the other hand, the person who spends in Jihaad and personally participates will receive rewards that are multiplied seven hundred thousand times. Of course, Allaah may increase these rewards for whoever He wills.

### Question 47: Which type of Jihaad is most superior?

According to a Hadith, the Jihaad of that person will be most superior who loses his life and his horse in battle.

### Question 48: What is the reward for firing an arrow or a bullet in Jihaad?

Whether the arrow of a Mujaahid hits a target or not, he will receive the reward of setting a slave free. A Hadith mentions that three persons will be granted Jannah for a single arrow fired in Jihaad. The three are:

1. The person who makes the arrow for the pleasure of Allaah
2. The archer who fires the arrow
3. The person who supplies the arrow to the archer.

### Question 49: What is the reward for killing one of the enemy in Jihaad?

Rasulullaah ρ has mentioned that the Kaafir (killed in Jihaad) and the one who kills him shall never be joined in Jahannam. This means that while the dead Kaafir soldier will certainly enter Jahannam, the Muslim who killed him in Jihaad will never enter Jahannam.

### Question 50: What intention should be made when proceeding in Jihaad?

When proceeding in Jihaad, a person should make the intention that he is doing so to please Allaah and to elevate the Deen of Islaam. He should never intend to display his courage or to gain some wealth.

Moulana Maqsood Ashaar.
Transaltion by: Mufti Afzal Hoosen Elias